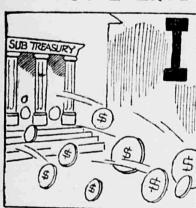


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PUT EVERYBODY TO WORK.



the 6,625 national banks of the United States there are on deposit \$223,117,082, which belongs to all the people of the United States. This is the surplus of the United States Treasury over the reserves necessary to keep the paper money payable on demand and to provide for current expenditure.

These many millions of dollars were raised by taxation. If they had been left in the pockets of the business men and workingmen from

whom they were collected in taxes they would stimulate industry and provide profitable employment. In the banks they do not even draw

When Mr. Morgan called on the United States Treasury for aid in the panicky days of last October and received \$25,000,000 that money was not put into circulation in the channels of trade and manufacture, but was promptly dumped in the Stock Exchange to save the Stock Exchange gamblers from speculative losses.

Now that the panic is over and Wall street brokers are gambling again, would it not be well to return this money to the people who need it and from whose pockets it was taken?

It would be as profitable to the banks did their business depositors own this money.

And it would be immensely better for the rest of the country. Industry has slackened. Many men are out of employment. Put



The irrigation of the arid West is adding greatly to the country's wealth. The draining of the swamps of the Eastern, Middle and Southern States is no less necessary. Also the forest preserves must be enlarged and more trees planted and properly cared for if the people are not to face an increasing lumber famine.

The dredging of the new channel in the lower harbor and the Mississippi and Missouri river improvements should be pushed. The improvements of the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Ohio, Tennessee, Cuniberland and other navigable rivers and the Great Lakes should be furthered promptly.



With water transportation developed in the United States as it is in Germany and France any citizen with means to hire a barge and tugboat can go into the transportation business. The gulf between the producer and the consumer would be diminished and both would be better off. The whole length of the Allegheny Mountains should be a forest

Far better to use the surplus of the United States Treasury for these useful purposes than to create more administrative offices, to make the army and navy more bellicose, and to leave still empty the pockets of the people from which these two hundred millions of dollars were taken

Letters from the People.

The "Four Boys" Problem.

To the Editor of The Evening World.

I have solved the problem about "dividing \$60 among four boys one to receive 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6." Let X-20 (1-3) equal one boy's share who get 1-3. Let X-15 (1-4) equal the boy's that gets 1-4. Let X-12 (1-5) equal the boy's that gets 1-5. Let X-10 (1-6) equal the boy's that gets 1-6 By addition, 4 X-57= 60, 4X=00+57, 4X=117, X=29 1-4, 29 1-4-20-89 1-4. 29 1-4-15-814 1-4. 29 1-4-12-\$17 1-4 and 29 1-4-10-\$19 1-2

WILLIAM T WALTERS. Where Are Low Prices?

readers, that were everywhere pro-phesicd to follow close on the heels of with his brother of New York. But the panic? Personally I haven't found them anywhere yet. But perhaps that fact that his average earnings are about is because I haven't looked in the right \$300 a year as compared with the New places. I refer to the prophested drop Yorker's \$550, his p sition does not look in the cost of living.

E. J. M.

Yorker's \$550, his p sition does not look so rosy. I have never been able to

To the Editor of The Evening World: new year, when on the last day of December the books show accounts as follows: Inventory, \$2.107.84; cash balance, \$610.72; *ccounts receivable /\$1,973.39;

To the Elitor of the Evening World: be infallible. No two people's thumbs | To the Editor of The Evening World make the same mark. Each is as dis- in answer to the "square" thet as a profession. How would it say that a perfect square can not he do to have official "thumb-mark" stations in every district, and each resident be compelled by law to leave on record there is impress of his or her thumb? Then where as in the recent far you carry that decimal out it will harrison. N. J. mysters some one the making of a perfect square.

The making of a perfect square can not he made of an acre. As proof I submit the following: An acre contains 160 square rods. The square root of that which would be the dimension of one value is 12.64+ rods, and no matter how far you carry that decimal out it will have come out even thus prohibiting the making of a perfect square.

P. H. K.

ed. It could be compared with those n the district stations, and it would quickly identify the person in question.

BERTILLON, JR. The Latter Is Correct.

the Editor of The Evening World: When does this leap year begin and and? A claims it begins with Feb. 29. 1908, and ends Feb. 28, 1909. B claims hat it begins Jan. 1, 1908, and ends Dec

EDWARD BELL

Wages Here and in London. the Editor of The Evening World: The London wage earner is supposed o occupy a very favorable position as regards living expenses in comparison Wants to Balance Books. understand why, with a wage scale 100 per cent, higher than that of Great Will some expert tell me the correct Britain, it only costs about 30 per cent. way to obtain the first balance for the new year, when on the last day of De. ENGLISH WORKMAN.

None Universally Observed. \$00.72; accounts receivable (\$1.973.39);
accounts payable \$784.93; bills receivable, \$300; bills payable, \$300. R. D.

For Ensy Identification.

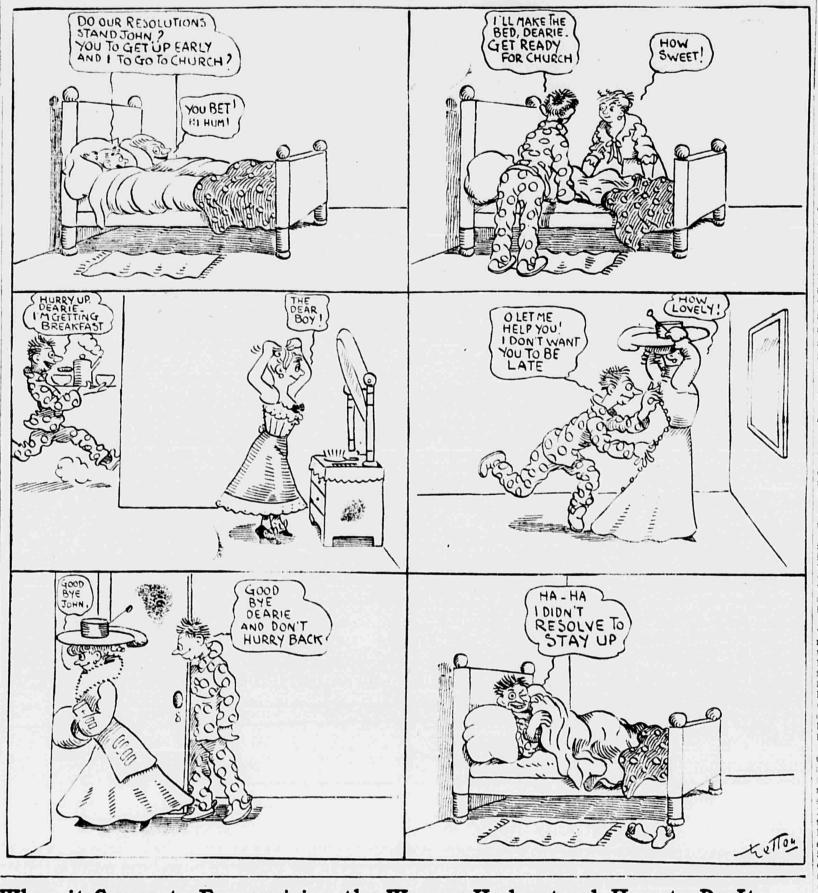
To the Editor of The Evening World;
Are there any national holidays throughout the United States? CHARLES LYONS.

The "Square" Query.

tinct as a photograph. How would it say that a perfect square can not be

The Day of Rest.

By Maurice Ketten.



When it Comes to Economizing the Women Understand How to Do It; They Just Cut Off the Money Husbands Spend for Beer and Cigars. were engaged on either side than the Union troops opened the Early Sunday morning, July 21, 1861, the Union troops opened the

By Roy L. McCardell,

O you think we are going to have better times?" asked Mrs. Jarr. "I do so hope we will, now that

Il you what," said Mr. Jarr seriously. believe the hard times were caused by anything else but exand more than a little over that when a little stringency

hats-it's something awful!"

"We ought to try and save and not run in debt," said Mr. there for cigars!"

You mean suppose I try it?" said Mrs. Jarr. "Well, er-I think it would be a good plan if you did have an account book," eplied Mr. Jarr with some hesitation. "I'm going to keep one and put down very penny I spend day by day."

"Will you put down what you spend night by night when you go out with that it's like those old maids at Mothers' Clubs telling me how to raise my babies!" man Rangle and a lot of other-well, never mind, I won't say what I think of hem!" exclaimed Mrs. Jarr. "What I spend the few times I go out don't amount to much!" said Mr. Jarr

"I come home and give you all my money, and then if I ask you to let money" but Mr. Jarr had fied. me have a little you raise an awful row. I've never seen you come across yet to be trusted with large sums like two dollars and twenty cents!"

"And why should you?" asked Mrs. Jarr. "Do I go bowling, do I go out wasting the money? I have something to show for everything I spend." "And you spend everything," said Mr. Jarr.

forty cents a dozen, ham twenty-six cents a pound, bacon twenty cents by the plece that used to be twelve and a half cents! And then you ask me to keep ac-

that were not strictly necessary."

I was paying for my new furs, and did cut down expenses, who was it that "The way some women dress is sinful," said Mrs. Jarr. growled just because the meals were skimpy? It was you."

Jarr. "I was reading in the paper that to keep an account of everything one spent was a good way to check extravawho I spend and you put down what you spend."

"I'll admit that for the sake of argument," said Mr. Jarr. "I'll put down and McDowell were everywhere denounced. Scott retired, and McClellan took his place. The South rejoiced, and the Confederate cause received an of everything one spent was a good way to check extrava-try it?" whist I spend and you put down what you spend."

"I won't do anything of the kind." sald Mrs. Jarr. "I do not waste any incredible impetus from the victory. money. I do the best I can. I never spend a cent that isn't necessary,"

"But I'm only saying"- began Mr. Jarr. You are only saying what you know will burt my feelings!" cried Mrs. Jarr. The men that write those silly articles never kept account of what they spent

"Oh, all right, then, you needn't get mad about it," said Mr. Jarr. "But I will get mad about it!" snapped Mrs. Jacr. "Don't you ever talk household accounts to me again! If you don't trust me, if you think I'm stealing

When he came home that night Mrs. Jarr was all smiles. "Look at the beau with more than two dollars spending money for me. You sem to think I'm not tiful 'House Account' book I bought to-day." she said, "and the patent, unspillable inkstand and pen tray, all in Russia leather. They were reduced after the holidays, from seven ninety-eight to four minety-eight."

"Have you put that down in the book?" asked Mr. Jarr "Certainly not; they are not necessities!" said Mrs. Jarr.

THE WARS OF

No. 33 .- CIVIL WAR .- Part I .- The First Campaign. EVER since the news of Concord and Lexington had the whole coun-

try been so stirred by any tidings as by those of Fort Sumter's fail-The North was dumfounded, and woke from its dream of compromise to a realization of the terribly pressing need. President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers. The wretched, out-of-date Navy was patched up and replenished. Every sort of vessel was put to naval use. Even ferryboats were converted into men-o'-war. (One Fulton Street ferry-boat later won a sea fight near Havana.)

The suddenly-aroused nation responded without delay to its President's call. By June of 1861 the Northern Army was 250,000 strong; the Northern Navy increased to 69 adequate warships and 1,346 big guns. Patriotism flared up, in somewhat belated but no less ardent form. The North buzzed with warlike, hurried preparations.

The South was equally active. In reply to Lincoln's call for volunteers four more States seceded and joined the Confederacy. These were Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. A band of Virginians captured the Norfolk Navy Yard, containing twelve ships of war, 2,000 cannon and boundless ammunition. They tried to capture the Harper's Ferry arsenal, too, but its Union commander set fire to the place before the assailants arrived. It is estimated by Lossing that by March 4, 1861, the Secessionists had seized \$30,000,000 worth of national property, including forts, arsenals, navy yards and other points of vantage.

The Confederate soldiers, too, were better drilled and equipped, and better officered than those of the North. Had they made a sudden dash for Washington, when war was declared, the nation's

Capital might readily have fallen into their hands. Several of the border States-Kentucky, Maryland and

Missouri-though nominally loyal to the Union, sent many troops to swell the Southern armies. Missouri itself was only saved from seceding by the prompt efforts of Gen. Lyon, who, early in the action, captured the State capital and Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, thus putting down the plans to secede. In Maryland there was equally fiery Southern sentiment. The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, passing through the streets of Baltimore on its way to the front, was attacked by a mob on April 19, 1861 (the eighty-sixth

anniversary of the battle of Concord and Lexington). Jefferson Davis issued an invitation to privateers to prey on United States commerce, and Lincoln retaliated by declaring all Confederate ports in a state of blockade. The Southern Capital was transferred in May, 1861, from Montgomery to Richmond, Va., where large bodies of troops were already massing. A ceaseless stream of Federal regiments was filling Washington in anticipation of extrack. On May, 24 the North made its first Washington in anticipation of attack. On May 24 the North made its first active move. The Union forces invaded Virginia, and the actual war

Such Northerners as had looked forward to speedy and easy victory were doomed to bitter disappointment. Here is a brief outline of the next two months' happenings: Major-Gen, Butler with a Union army attacked a Confederate force under Gen. Magruder, at Big Bethel, on June 10, and was defeated. The battle was not of great import, but its result filled the North with chagrin and mortification. A second Union army was beaten in battle at Vienna, near Washington. Meantime Major-Gen. George B. McClellan, with thirteen Ohlo regiments, marched into West Virginia (which had separated from Virginia and stood loyal to the Union), and drove out the Confederates under Gen. Porterfield, after a victory at Phillippi (June 3), foreing back a second expedition under Gen. Robert E. Lee the following mouth.

The North was impatient. People raised the cry of "On to Richmond!" and feeble man, was in chief command of the Union armies. He listened to the popular voice, and sent Gen. McDowell with a vanguard of 28,000 men to begin the advance. McDowell, who was in command of the army men to begin the advance. McDowell, who was in command of the activity stationed in front of Washington, moved forward into Virginia toward Manassas, where 27,833 Confederates, under Gen. Beauregard, lay entrenched. The rival armies' outposts clashed in a skirmish at Blackburn Ford, with a loss of about sixty men on each side. On July 20 Gen. Johnstone came up with nine additional regiments and took command of the Southern Army. Next day the general battle began. The scene of the encounter was just west of a narrow stream known as Bull Run. This stream was crossed by a stone bridge over which ran the road from Alexandria to Warrentown. The central point of the carnage was on this turn-pike, a little to the west of the bridge.

It was the first great fight of the civil war-a fight in which more men

battle, and for two hours it waged, neither side gaining any especial advantage. Then, slowly, the Confederates were driven

Battle of

backward at almost every point. Their line was ham-mered inward, and the road toward Manassas was jammed with retreating Southerners. It looked like a decisive victory for the Union troops. But at about 3 P. M. Gens, Jackson, Hampton and Kirby Smith came

"The been doing without things strictly necessary all my days!" cried Mrs.
"That's just the trouble. Look what happens when I do economize. When ras paying for my new furs, and did cut down expenses, who was it that when when the meals were skimpy? It was you."

"I was you."

O F. M. Gells, Jankon, Hamplon and Kirby Smith came to be with strong Confederate reinforcements. The Northern advance was checked. Then, as more reinforcements arrived, the Southerners forced their recent victors back. The tide of the battle had turned.

At first the raw Union soldiers retreated in good order. But soon an

unreasoning panic swept their ill-trained ranks. Retreat changed to rout. "To be sure I ded," said Mr. Jarr doggedly. "I'm not kicking about what's gown more than three or four times, and then they pay ten and twelve dollars for shoes and fifty and sixty dollars for "You are right; in the times, and the transfer of the same and the confederates were at their heels. It was a shameful defeat, "You are right in that," said Mrs. Jarr, "five cents here for beer and ten cents and it spread horror throughout the North. The Union losses were about 2,896; the Confederate about 1,982. The nation was aghast. Lincoln, Scott

> Little more fighting of importance occurred in 1861, both sides being busy establishing their lines and preparing for what all now saw would be a life-and-death struggle of long duration.

Some Tails and Their Uses.

By C. William Beebe.

CAT never actually wags its tail. Why should it, when it can purr? But, nevertheless, it seems to serve the same purpose in permitting a temporary expenditure of excess nervous energy when the animal is under great strain. For instance, when carefully stalking a bird or a man, as in the case of a kitten or a lion, the tip of the tail is never still for a moment—ever curling and uncurling. We may compare this to the nervous tapping of the foot or fingers in a man, says C. William Beebe, in the Outing Magazine. When an angry lion is roaring his loudest, his tail will frequently lash from side to side, giving rise among the ancients to the belief that he scourged his body with a hook or thorn which grew from the end of the tail. When a jaguar walks along a slender bough, or a house cat perambulates he top of a board fence, we perceive another important function of the tailthat of an aid in balancing. As a tight-rope performer sways his pole, so the feline shifts its tail to preserve the centre of activity.

The tall of a sheep seems to be of little use to its owner, although in the breed which is found in Asia Minor and on the tablelands of Tartary, this organ functions as a store-house of fat, and sometimes reaches a weight of fifty pounds. When viewed from behind, the animal seems all tail, and when this appendage reaches its full size it is either fastened between two sticks which drag on the ground, or it is suspended on two small wheels.

Millions for Picture Post Cards.

By John R. Meader.

HEAP as the price of a single post card may be, the aggregate of money that is expended in purchasing them during the year is something enormous. As an example, one may take the New York City post office, where an average of one hundred thousand cards are handled every day, writes John R. Meader in The Bohemian for January. Basing one's calculation upon the cheapest cards—the two-for-five and three-for-five varieties-this would represent an original expenditure of fully \$750,000, while the British postal authorities have estimated that the value of the cards mailed and delivered by them during 1906 was in excess of five million

Delightful Japanese Hotels.

By May B. Rasmussen.

ARRING the bath, and perhaps the beds, Japanese hotels are delightful. All during your stay in their spotless precincts you are made to feel that you are an honored guest, Japanese etiquette is lavished upon you and when you depart you are always given a token to remember your visit, usually a white, coarse cotton towel with blue pictures printed on it, says May B. Rasmussen in the Travel Magazine. You must thank the little maid for this with an elaborate bow when you go, and the chorus of "Sayo Naras" from all the hotel force gathered in the doorway will seem to not only the regret of good-by, as we interpret the words, but the deeper feeling which they really mean, "If it must be that we must part,"

Miss Lonely Makes Another Try for Mr. Man. By F. G. Long.

